NEW YORK STATE MECHANIC.

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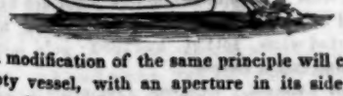
PRINCIPLES OF MECHANISM.

RESISTANCE—PRESSURE.

It has probably been the lot of many, if not most of our readers, to witness, on the evening of our late glorious anniversary, the display of fire works of various kinds, and prominent among them the rocket. To many of them, we presume, the cause of the ascension of the rocket and its journey in the air, is involved in mystery, and unaccountable. But the principle is simple indeed, and may be applied in many ways. In fact, it is one which, under different circumstances, most people would be unable to recognize. In the engravings which follow the principle is illustrated, and we would here remark that it is the same in each case, whether moving the rocket through the air, the boat through the water, or causing the revolution of the cylinder represented below.

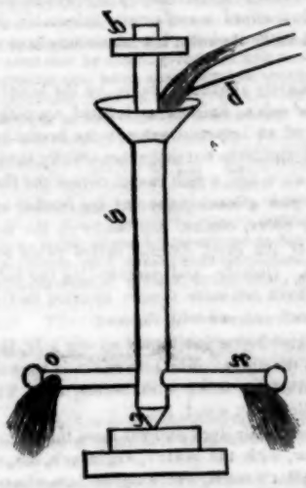
It is well known that any fluid when contained in a vessel, presses perpendicularly and horizontally with a force proportionate to its density. It is also well known that if a portion of the side of any vessel containing fluid be removed, the passage of the fluid from the orifice will cause a reaction or movement in an opposite direction. Thus, if a small tube be filled with water, and a stop on one side be removed, unless the tube be supported by some other resistance than its own gravity, it will be overthrown. This pressure, under ordinary circumstances, is equal in every direction, and therefore counterbalances itself—as, if a man were confined in an empty barrel, as long as the head and bottom remained immovable, so long he might exert his whole force and strength in endeavoring to crowd them outward, with no effect. But, should the bottom chance to give way underneath his strength, it is evident that the barrel would rise with his body. Perpendicularly, under ordinary circumstances, as in the case of fluids, the principle we are speaking of would have but little or no effect, for the force of gravity must in those cases be overcome; but horizontally it may be experimentally illustrated. As long, then, we repeat, as the sides of a vessel are acted upon by equal and opposite horizontal forces, these have no tendency to communicate motion to it; but if either of these portions of the vessel be removed, the horizontal pressure upon its opposite and corresponding portion will be unsustained, and will tend to overthrow it; and this will continue to be the case as long as the surface of the fluid remains above the level of the aperture.

We may experimentally put this fact of the horizontal pressure produced by opening an aperture in the side of a vessel of fluid to the test, by causing such a vessel to float on the surface of a fluid, by means of an inert and buoyant support, as in the accompanying cut. The floating vessel, and its contents will be found, in accordance with this principle to move in a direction opposite to that of the efflux.



A modification of the same principle will cause an empty vessel, with an aperture in its side, when plunged in a fluid. to move in the direction of the aperture. The cause, the intelligent reader will perceive to be the same, and did space allow, we might demonstrate it. A ship, for instance, that has sprung a leak, will be found to have a motion toward the direction of the leak, and this will be more observable if she be continually emptied by the pumps. If the leak be of large dimensions; the motion arising from this cause will be found to constitute an important item in the ship's reckoning. The celebrated Bernouilli conceived the idea of propelling ships in this manner. Water was to be raised in them by pumps or otherwise, and then allowed to flow from a reservoir, in a direction opposite to that of the intended course of the ship. If allowed to enter under the bows, and (after having been raised) allowed to escape by the stern, the vessel would be propelled both by the *influx* and *efflux*, for the reasons above stated.

An exceedingly valuable instrument, called Barker's mill, acts upon a principle analogous to the above. *a c* is a hollow cylinder, movable about a



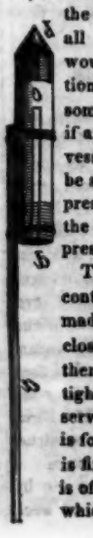
vertical axis, *d c*, with a funnel shaped mouth for the admission of water from *b*. This cylinder communicates freely with the horizontal hollow cylinder, *n o*, which is closed at the extremeties. Near the ends two apertures are made in the sides of this horizontal cylinder, opening in opposite directions. That at *o* is supposed to front the reader; that at *n* on the opposite side.

Let us now suppose the whole to become filled with fluid up to a certain height in the vertical tube, the apertures *n* and *o* being both closed. The horizontal pressure upon every portion of the horizontal cylinder, *n o* will then, by the last article, be sustained by an equal and corresponding pressure on an opposite portion of it; and the cylinder will, therefore, have no tendency to motion arising from the pressure of the fluid upon its sides. But if one of the apertures, as *o*, be opened, the pressure upon that portion of the surface which is removed to form the aperture, will be removed, the pressure upon the opposite portion of the surface will be *unsustained*, and the cylinder will tend to move in the direction of that pressure —that is, round its axis *d c*; also, being *free* to move about that axis, it will continue to revolve round it in a direction opposite to the efflux as long as any fluid remain in the cylinders. If the other aperture be opened at the same time, it is evident that on the same principle, that aperture will tend to give motion to its branch of the horizontal cylinder in an opposite direction, or to the whole cylinder, in the same direction as the former. Thus a rapid and powerful motion will be given to the machine, and being made to communicate with a system of machinery, it may be applied, as the moving principle, in mechanical operations of any required extent and variety.

This machine is said to be the most effective known for applying the power of a given *quantity* and a given *fall* of water to the working of machinery. Not only does it *apply* the *pressure* of the water arising from its height, but it applies to the greatest possible advantage; for by lengthening the horizontal branch *n o*, this pressure may be made to act at any required distance from the axis of motion, that is, the *leverage* of the pressure may be increased to any required extent. There is a still further advantage in this application of the force of a fall of water arising out of the centrifugal force produced in the fluid of the horizontal cylinder, by its revolution, which tends very greatly, and, indeed, almost without limit, to increase its pressure upon the sides of that cylinder, and, therefore, to increase the rotating power. So that by the lengthening of the horizontal arm not only is the *leverage* of the unsustained, or moving pressure increased, but that pressure itself is also increased. The only drawback upon these advantages consists in the expenditure of force required to give a rotatory motion to the continually *changing* mass of fluid in *n o*.

It is a very remarkable fact, and one by no means creditable to those interested in works of hydraulic architecture, that this admirable machine, which is by no means a modern invention, should never, it would seem, yet have received a fair trial. Such a trial can, however, only be made on a scale of considerable magnitude, and under the direction of a person profoundly acquainted with the theoretical principles of hydraulics. There can be little doubt that a trial thus conducted would establish the fact, which has been so continually asserted by those competent to judge of the theory of this instrument, that it is superior to any other for applying the force of a fall of water to the turning of machinery.

Again, with reference to the rocket, if we take a vessel containing a fluid which tends to expand itself, and, therefore, presses every where upon the sides of the vessel, so long as this vessel remains on all sides *closed*, this pressure of the fluid would have no tendency to communicate motion to it, being every where counteracted by some equal and opposite tendency. Thus, if an aperture be made in the under part of a vessel, if the elasticity of the contained fluid be sufficiently great to produce the requisite pressure, the weight will be overcome and the whole continue to ascend, as long as the pressure continues.



The combustible materials of a rocket are contained in a hollow cylindrical case usually made of paper, which when wet is partially closed at its extremity *d*, so as to leave there a narrow neck. This neck is bound tightly round with string, so as to preserve the contraction. When dry, this case is forced into a mould, in the bottom of which is fixed *vertically*, a rod of metal *d c*, which is of dimensions suited to the narrow neck of which we have spoken, moulds that neck to

the requisite form and dimensions, and then occupies a portion of the middle of the cylindrical case. The combustible materials of the rocket are then driven into the case from the top, with such force as to form them into a hard and almost solid mass. At the top of the case are placed the materials which are to be discharged when the rocket has completed its flight; the whole being then closed by the conical cap *b*, the rocket is drawn out of its mould, and there remains in its centre a hollow space *d c*, of the dimensions of the rod which was forced through its neck. A stick is then attached to the rocket, the object of which is to keep in an upright position. A light then being applied to the aperture *d*, the whole internal surface of the hollow cylinder *d c*, becomes ignited, a very great quantity of highly elastic and rarefied gas is produced, and a powerful pressure on the whole unoccupied space in the interior of the rocket, is the result. Were the aperture at *d*, closed, this pressure would produce no tendency whatever to motion in the rocket, the pressure upon every portion of the internal surface being counteracted by some equal and opposite pressure; but this aperture being open, the pressure upwards on *c* is wholly unopposed, except by the weight of the rocket and stick; and if the proper dimensions be given to the parts of the rocket, and the charge be of sufficient strength, this pressure will be sufficient to overcome that weight, and cause the whole to ascend. The weights thus raised by the Congreve rockets are enormous. It is a distinctive characteristic of the rocket, as compared with other projectiles, that it carries its impelling force with it. A bullet receives its impulse from the sudden expansion of the gases generated in the inflammation of the powder which constitutes the charge of the musket from which it was fired. The impulsive force, or force of motion thus communicated, may be wholly destroyed by the intervention of any sufficient obstacle; and this borrowed force once destroyed, the bullet will fall harmless to the ground, all power of motion being utterly extinct in it. Not so with the rocket. If it meet an obstacle sufficient to destroy its forward momentum, yet the principle of its motion still remains in it; and acquiring almost certainly an oblique direction by reason of the opposition presented to its forward motion, it will glance off in that oblique direction, and become again as formidable in that direction as before. Thus, too, a ball losing, in passing through any resisting body, a portion of its impelling force, will afterwards be comparatively ineffective; whereas a rocket quickly renews again any momentum which it may have lost. Rockets have thus been known to pass through whole files of men.

It is precisely upon the same principle that fireworks of another class are made to revolve on their axes.

LAKE STEAM BOAT ILLINOIS.

From a personal inspection I am enabled to give you a sketch of this magnificent boat, which I do with the greatest pleasure, as I look upon her as one of the most perfect specimens of lake steam boat architecture in the world.

The steam boat Illinois is one of the two largest, and I am told is decidedly the most costly, safe and splendid boats on the upper lakes. She runs between Buffalo and Chicago, touching at Grand river, Cleveland, and Huron, Ohio; Detroit and Mackinaw, Mich.; and Milwaukie, Rachine and Southport, Wiskonsan; making her trips in four and a half days up, and four days down. She was built and fitted out under the immediate superintendence of her owner, Mr. Newberry, who spared no expense to make her construction perfect, as her cost $128,000, would indicate.

Her dimensions and capabilities, as given me by her commander and engineer, are—length of keel, 196 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; breadth of beam, 29½ feet, which, with guards, gives her a width of deck of 53 feet; her tonnage is about 780 tons; her engine is vertical, low pressure, of the ordinary square construction, and placed amidships; its cylinder is 50 inches in diameter, with a ten foot stroke, giving a wheel of 24 feet diameter, 10½ foot face, and 19 revolutions per minute, and the boat an average speed of 12 miles per hour.

Her external appearance is beautiful; her large size not only gives her a grand appearance, but renders her motion through the water extremely easy and graceful, even in the heavy lake gales. Her frame work is most substantially constructed, to use a sailor's expression, "she is as strong as wood and iron can make her." This substantial frame, with her model, enables her to combat the heaviest seas without any perceptible strain.

Internally, the arrangements of her decks, cabins, &c., seems very agreeable; she seems to have every requisite for comfort that can be expected on the best steamers, while her finish and fitting out are of the highest order. In the after part of the hall is situated the gentlemen's cabin, sumptuously fitted up, with berths arranged on both sides, and screened by heavy drab silk curtains, ornamented with massive cords, tassels, &c. The boat's stern, being square, affords room for some 20 stern lights, and the cushioned stern seats below afford a sufficiently delectable lounging place to satisfy the most luxurious lazy man in existence.

Immediately above this cabin, on the lower deck, is the ladies' cabin, finished and fitted up with all the splendor of an imperial palace; the berths here are arranged similarly but more beautifully than in the gentlemen's cabin, a rich carpet covers the floor, two splendid pier glasses ornament the farther end, and luxurious sofas, chairs, &c., make up the principal features of the most elegant ladies' cabin we have ever seen. Outside, and surrounding the ladies' cabin, are built ten state rooms, opening on the deck, equally well ordered with the rest.

The engine house is situated on one side, the great saloon on the other. The fore cabin is the steerage, very comfortably fitted with berths, &c. The fore deck is filled with wood, &c.

The promenade deck extends from the stern nearly to the bow, with the mate's, engineer's, &c., rooms; also the pilot's room, which opens immediately into the wheel room.

The boat is managed apparently by a very competent set of officers. The engineer, Mr. Andrews, was named to me as being very competent. Capt. Allen bears the character of a very able and gentlemanly commander—to him and the 2d engineer I am indebted for most of the statistics given above.

About sixty different steam boats arrive and depart regularly from this port. The principal, except the Illinois, is the Great Western, whose length is 186 feet, hold 13 feet, tonnage 780. Her cabins are all fitted up in state rooms, and she is said to be a splendid boat. She has three masts and three decks.

The Missouri and Buffalo are the next in size and importance, rating from 600 to 650 tons. B.

Buffalo, 1842.

FOOD BEARING PLANTS.

NO. IX.

THE SWEET ORANGE. (*Citrus Aurantium.*)

The common or sweet orange, and the bitter or Seville orange, are natives of China; the Portuguese are entitled to the honor of having transferred the plant to other countries. There are a great many varieties of oranges; the best come from the Azores and Spain; very good ones are brought also from Portugal, Italy, Malta, and other places. They are also cultivated in the southern states, and frequently to be seen in our green houses. A species of orange of very agreeable flavor is extremely abundant in Florida, and is supposed by scientific travellers to be a native. The orange belongs to the natural family *aurantiaceæ*, one of whose species yields the orange, another the lemon, and others the citron, shaddock, lime, and similar fruits. It is the common opinion that the golden apples of the Hesperides were the fruit of some species of this genus.

Though now extensively cultivated the introduction of the orange is of modern date, having been unknown in Europe before the fifteenth century. It now forms an important branch of commerce between the Mediterranean and the more northern countries. The plant is exceedingly long lived, being still esteemed young at the age of a century. An essential oil is obtained from the flowers, which is hardly less esteemed than the celebrated ottar of roses. The wood of this tree is fine-grained, compact, susceptible of a fine polish, and is employed in the arts. The work of Risso, an Italian, describes 169 varieties of oranges, and figures 105 of them. Their cultivation is profitable, not only on account of the esteem in which the fruit is held, but also from the extreme prolificness of the trees, so that the fruit is sold even in this country, at a price not much above our own apples and pears, after changing hands several times before they come to the consumer.

THE BITTER ORANGE. (*Citrus Bigaradia.*)

There are numerous varieties of this fruit, among which are all those cultivated for the sake of their flowers. The fruit is middle sized, more or less uneven and in extensive cultivation all over the south of Europe. The Seville variety, which gives its name to the whole class, is commonly consumed in the manufacture of bitter tincture, and in the preparation of candied orange peel. The bitter aromatic principle is a powerful tonic; it gives its flavor to the liquor called Curazoa.

THE BERGAMOT ORANGE. (*Citrus Bergamia.*)

The trees of this species are rather variable in appearance; and the fragrance of both flowers and fruit is peculiar. From each of them the perfumer procures an essence of a peculiar quality, called bergamot, from the town of Bergamo, in Italy, where this variety is much cultivated. The rind, deprived of the pulp, first dried and then moistened with water, is pressed in moulds in fancy boxes for holding lozenges and other sweetmeats, and those boxes retain much of their recent odor.

THE LIME. (*Citrus Limetta.*)

In foliage this plant resembles the lemon, but its fruit differs in the pulp never having the sharp and powerful acid of the lemon, it is on the contrary flat and slightly bitter. It has been principally in demand for flavoring punch, sherbet and similar drinks which are getting out of use. They grow plentifully in the southern states.

THE SHADDOCK. (*Citrus Decumana.*)

This is one of the largest fruits known, and is commonly cultivated both in the East and West Indies for the sake of the delicate subacid juicy pulp in which they abound. When they arrive at their greatest size they are called pompoleons, or pompelmousses; when at the smallest they form the *forbidden fruit* of the English markets. Another small variety, with the shaddocks growing in clusters, forms a larger tree than any other citrus; the fruit is about as large as the fist, and is called by the West Indians the grape fruit. The flowers of this plant are very large and white; fruit roundish, pale yellow and smooth; rind white, spongy, and thick; pulp juicy, sweetish and rather insipid.

THE LEMON. (*Citrus Limonium.*)

The lemon is a native of Assyria and Persia, whence it was brought into Europe; first to Greece, and afterwards to Italy; and is now extensively cul-

tivated in all the south of Europe, where it forms an important article of commerce. Its stature is that of a large shrub or small tree. The beauty of its smooth, evergreen foliage, and the delightful fragrance of the flowers and fruit, have made it a great favorite in all our green-houses. Lemons are brought from Spain, Portugal and the Azores, packed in chests, each lemon being separately rolled in paper—the Spanish are most esteemed. They also grow in the southern states, and West Indies. The outward rind of lemons is turned to many uses, and when candied constitutes a very good preserve. The juice is acid and agreeable, and the discovery of its antiscorbutic influence is one of the most valuable that has ever been made. The scurvy, formerly so fatal in ships making long voyages, is now almost wholly unknown; a result that is entirely to be ascribed to the regular allowance of lemon juice served out to the men. It is also used by calico printers to discharge colors.

THE CITRON. (*Citrus Medica.*)

This is an agreeable fruit, resembling the lemon in color, smell and taste, but larger, and "whose beauty and size astonish the observer at the same time that their sweet odor gratifies his senses." The trees are constantly in vegetation; the flowers appear even in midwinter, and there is so continual a succession of them, that flowers, young fruit, and ripe fruit, may always be seen together at the same moment. The Poncire citrons are eight or nine inches long, and are the largest of the race known in Europe. In China there is an enormous variety, with its lobes all separating into fingers of different shapes and sizes, whence its name of fingered citron. The Chinese place the monstrous fruits upon porcelain dishes, and have them in their apartments for the grateful odor they give out. It is supposed to have been introduced into Italy in the second century. The finest quality is imported, preserved and candied, from Madeira.

SYNOPSIS OF LAW.

HUSBAND AND WIFE

Are in law regarded as one person.

From hence it results, that at law no contracts can be made between husband and wife, without the intervention of trustees.

The wife cannot convey lands to her husband, but she can release her dower to his grantee.

The husband may devise lands to his wife, and by a conveyance to uses may create a trust in her favor.

Upon marriage the husband becomes entitled to all the goods and chattels of the wife, and to the rents and profits of her lands.

He becomes liable to pay all her debts, and perform all her contracts.

If the wife be seized of real estate, the husband has a life estate therein, in any event, during the life of the wife; and if he have issue by her he then becomes tenant by the courtesy having an estate therein during the continuance of his own life.

If they have a joint estate in lands neither can sell without the other, and the survivor takes the whole.

The husband, upon marriage, becomes entitled to chattels real, to all leases for years, and he may without her assent, sell, assign, mortgage or otherwise dispose of them by any act in his life time.

He cannot, however, devise such chattels real by will, and after his death, if undisposed of by him, they revert again to the wife.

If he survives, he has her chattels real absolutely.

He can sue for and recover all her notes, bonds, and other choses in action, and when he recovers, the money belongs to him.

But if he dies without recovering, or assigning, or changing the securities, they then revert to the wife in her own right.

If she dies first he is entitled to administer upon her personal estate, and to recover and enjoy the same.

If the husband survive the wife, and die leaving her choses in action, such as notes, bonds, &c., they go to his personal representative.

A voluntary assignment by the husband of the wife's choses in action, without consideration, vests no title in the assignee as against her, and they revert to her on his death.

It is now a settled rule in equity, that if the husband wants the aid of the court of chancery to enable him to get possession of the wife's property, he must do what is equitable, by making a reasonable provision out of it for the maintainance of her children.—2 *John. Chan. Rep.* 206; 5 *do*, 464.

This is confined to cases where the aid of the court of chancery is required to acquire possession.

If prior to marriage a husband make a settlement upon the wife in consideration of her fortune, he is considered as a purchaser, and it does not then revert to the wife in the event of his death, but goes to his representatives.

The husband is answerable for the wife's debts before mariage, but if they are not recovered during marriage he is discharged.

This rule is the same whether he has received a portion with his wife or not.

If the husband dies the creditor has his remedy against the wife, not against the husband's representatives, for debts contracted prior to marriage, but if the wife dies previous to their recovery, the remedy is gone.

The husband is bound to provide the wife with necessaries suitable to her situation and his condition, and if she contract debts for them during marriage he is obliged to pay them.

If a merchant furnishes goods to the wife and gives the credit to her, the husband is not liable.—5 *Taunton*, 356.

If the husband abandon the wife, or send her away, or they separate by consent without any provision for her maintainance, he is liable for her necessaries.

But not if she elope, though it be not with an adulterer—unless he receives her back again.

If the wife repent and return after elopement, and the husband refuses to receive her, he is then bound to pay for necessaries.—11 *John.* 281.

The husband is liable for the torts, or wrongs, and frauds of the wife, committed during marriage.

He is so liable alone if committed in his company, or by his order, and jointly with her, if not.

A married woman, through the medium of a trustee, may possess personal propertey independent of her husband. That trustee may be her husband.

In equity a married woman is treated as having interests and obligations distinct from her husband. She may there even institute a suit against him by her next friend.

In regard to her separate property, she is in equity considered as a *feme sole* or unmarried.—17 *John. Rep.* 548.

No married woman can make a will, either of real or personal estate, because they are excepted in the statute of wills.—2. *R. S.* 57, § 1; do 60, § 21.

She may, by the permission of her husband, make a disposition in the nature of a will of personal property, placed in the hands of trustee, for her separate use.—2 *Halsted*, 142.

Agreements made before marriage will be enforced afterwards, provided they be fair and valid.

Settlements after marriage, if made in pursuance of agreements before, are valid, both against creditors and purchasers.

The marriage is a sufficient consideration for the agreement.

A settlement after marriage will be good if made upon a valuable consideration.

The husband and wife cannot be witnesses either for or against each other.

Where, however, the wife acts as her husband's agent, her declarations are admissible in evidence to charge him.

THE SHOEMAKER AND THE SENATOR.

In a little village of Cumberland County, New Jersey, nearly fifty years ago, resided several honest, industrious mechanics, whose apprentices associated together, as do other boys in their apprenticeship, and labored and lounged and played together as opportunity offered. Some were distinguished for one thing, some for another. James was the best wrestler; Samuel leaped the farthest; Peter was first in the race; Benjamin had the most voracious appetite; and Ebenezer could drink more toddy than any one lad in the County. John was seldom seen in their plays or parties of pleasure. He was as industrious as the best of them and as ambitious, but he was everlastingly, as his associates in the work shop said, when away from his lapstone poring over his books. Notwithstanding this he was a general favorite; and whenever head-work was needed, all resorted to John and reposed full confidence in his judgment and integrity. He had strange notions, however, and declared his attention of leaving the village as soon as "he was out of his time," and going to "seek his fortune" in the far West. They had no notion of any world beyond the town, county, and state in which they lived, and John had no notion of confining himself within the limits of either. Before he was twenty-one, "he bought his time" of his master, bade his fellow apprentices good by, shouldered his pack and was off.

Time rolled on. The apprentices became masters, and "settled down" where they were "brought up." They lived as their former masters lived, and treated their apprentices as they had been treated. They were generally well-doing, ill-informed, but honest minded men. Ebenezer had come near drinking himself to death, but the Temperance reform reached him, in season to save him; James was somewhat lame, having broken his leg in wrestling; Samuel and Peter walked with canes; and Benjamin had to carry about such a mountain of flesh that it was with a good deal of difficulty he walked at all. John was almost forgotten. When they met together and talked of old times, they sometimes spoke of him with pity, as one who had gone off to the west to be killed by the Indians, or be eaten by the wolves, when, if he had only known when he was well off, he might have staid at home and been as comfortable as the rest of them, and as likely as not, considering that he could write and cypher, he might have been selectman of the town, or even a Justice of the Peace.

A few years ago the stage stopped at the principal inn in the village, and a gentlemanly looking and highly respectable passenger made arrangements to spend a few days with the landlord. Due inquiries having been made of the driver, it was ascertained that the stranger was the Hon. Mr. H——, of the United States senate, and the fact was immediately known through the village. The stage passed on, and the senator remained. He soon walked out and entered a shoemaker's shop. The name of Peter Parson was over the door, and Peter was busy within with his boys about him. Expecting a job in his line, he rose with rustic respect to receive the orders of the stranger. A rip in his boot wanted mending, and while the shoemaker was repairing it, he was led to talk of his early days, when he was an apprentice in that very shop, and of his companions and their characters and fortunes. The senator evidently was much interested in the account of the shoemaker, especially when the latter came to speak of John H——, "who used to work," said he, "on that very seat where you are setting, and might now, probably, have owned this very shop, if he had not been foolish enough to go off west to be buried in the prairies, or be swallowed up by the alligators." The stranger here interrupted him, and with a comical look and a shrug of the shoulders which started the cobbler like an apparition, exclaimed—"Pob, pob, Peter, what are you thinking of? Why, John H—— had sense enough to keep out of fire and water, prairies and alligators, and, since you and he worked together, has run other races than he ever run with you, and more successfully too, and will run with you now, if you dare, for a pair of pumps or a bunch of bristles!"

John H——, the cobbler's apprentice, and the Hon. John H——, senator in congress from the state of M., were one and the same. His young friends, now become elderly men, were again gathered around him, and in the few days he spent among the scenes of his boyhood, they were abundantly convinced—although they knew very little of the duties of his high station—that however wise or wealthy or honored he might have become, he was every whit as clever a fellow and as pleasant a companion as when he wore a leather apron and handled the last and the awl.—*Exeter News Letter.*

Celibacy was at all times less respectable than marriage.

The Romans would not administer an oath, or receive as a witness, any person who was not married.

The Heathens detested the wrestlers, gladiators, musicians and dancers, on account of their being single.

Augustus inflicted punishment on those who were unmarried—*perhaps by compelling them to marry.*

THE OLD HAT.

I had a hat—it was not all a hat—
Part of the brim was gone; yet still I wore
It on, and people wondered as I passed.
Some turned to gaze—others just cast an eye
And soon withdrew it, as 'twere in contempt,
But still my hat, although so fashionless
In complexion extern, had that within
Surpassing show—my head continued warm;
Being sheltered from the weather, spite of all
The want (as had been said before) of brim.

A change came o'er the color of my hat.
That which was black grew brown—and then men stared
With both their eyes (they stared with one before)
—The wonder now was two-fold—and it seemed
Strange that a thing so old and torn should still
Be borne by one who might—but let that pass!
I had my reasons, which might be revealed
But for some counter-reasons, far more strong,
Which tied my tongue to silence. Time passed on,
Green Spring and flowry Summer, Autumn brown
And frosty Winter came, and went, and came—
And still, through all the seasons of two years,
In park, in city, yea, at routes and balls,
The hat was worn and borne. The folks grew wild
With curiosity, and whispers rose,
And questions passed about—how one so trim
In coats, boots, pumps, gloves, trowsers, should ensconce
His caput in a covering so vile.

A change came o'er the nature of my hat.
Grease spots appeared—but still in silence, on
I wore it—and then family and friends
Glared madly at each other. There was one
Who said—but hold—no matter what was said—
A time may come when I—away—away—
Not till the season's ripe can I reveal
Thoughts that do lie too deep for common minds—
Till then the world shall not pluck out the heart
Of this my mystery.——When I will—I will!
The hat was now—greasy and old, and torn—
But torn—old—greasy, still I wore it on.

A change came o'er the business of this hat,—
Women, and men, and children, scowled on me—
My company was shunned——I was alone!
None would associate with such a hat—
Friendship itself proved faithless for a hat.
She that I loved—within whose gentle breast
I treasured up my heart, looked cold as death.
Love's fires went out—extinguished by a hat.
Of those that knew me best, some turned aside,
And scudded down dark lanes; one man did place
His finger on his nose's side, and jeered.
Others in horrid mockery laughed outright.
Yea dogs, deceived by instinct's dubious ray,
Fixing their swart glare on my ragged hat,
Mistook me for a beggar, and they barked.
Thus women, men, friends, strangers, lover, dogs,
One thought pervaded all—it was my hat.

A change, it was the last, came o'er this hat.
For lo! at length, the circling months went round;
The period was accomplished; and one day
This tattered, brown, old, greasy coverture,
(Time had endeared its vileness) was transferred
To the possession of a wandering son
Of Israel's fated race—and friends one more
Greeted my digits with the wonted squeeze;
Once more I went my way—along—along—
And plucked no woodering gaze—the hand of scorn
With its annoying finger—men and dogs,
Once more grew pointless, jokeless, laughless, growlless;
And last, not least of rescued blessings, love—
Love smiled on me again, when I assumed
A bran new beaver of the Andre mould;
And then the laugh was mine, for then out came
The secret of this strangeness—'twas A BET!

M. JACQUARD.

He was originally a manufacturer of straw-hats, and it was not until the peace of Amiens that his attention was first attracted to the subject of mechanism. The communication between France and England being then open, an English newspaper fell into his hands. In this he met with a paragraph stating that a premium would be awarded by a society in this country to any person who should weave a net by machinery. The perusal of his extent awakened his latent mechanical powers, and induced him to turn his thoughts to the discovery of the required contrivance. He succeeded, and produced a net woven by machinery of his own invention. It seems, however, that the pleasure of success was the only reward which he coveted, for as soon as accomplished he became indifferent to the work of his ingenuity—threw it aside for some time, and subsequently gave it to a friend as a matter in which he no longer took any interest. The net was by some means at length exhibited to some in authority, and by them sent to Paris. After a period had elasped in which M. Jacquard declares that he had entirely forgotten his production, he was sent for by the prefect of Lyons, who asked him if he had not directed his attention to the making of nets by machinery. He did not immediately recollect the circumstance to which the prefect alluded; the net was however produced, and this recalled the fact to his mind. The prefect then rather peremptorily desired him to produce the machine by which this result had been effected. M. Jacquard asked three weeks for its completion; at the end of which time he brough his invention to the prefect, and directing him to strike some part of the machine with his foot, a knot was added to the net. The ingenious contrivance was sent to Paris, and an order was thence despatched for the arrest of the inventor. Under Napoleon's arbritrary government even the desire for the diffusion of improvements was evinced in a most unconciliatory manner; and while inventions in the useful arts were sufficiently prized, no respect was paid to those persons by whom they were originated. Accordingly M. Jacquard found himself under the keeping of a gens-d'arme, by whom he was to be conducted to Paris in all haste, so that he was not permitted even to go home to provide himself with the requisites for his sudden journey. When arrived in Paris he was required to produce his machine at the Conservatory of Arts, and submit it to the examination of inspectors. After this ordeal he was introduced to Bonaparte and to Carnot, the latter of whom said to him, with a look of incredulity, "Are you the man who pretends to this impossibility—who professes to tie a knot in a stretched string?" In answer to this inquiry the machine was produced and its operation exhibited and explained. Thus strangely was M. Jacquard's first mechanical experiment brought into notice and patronised. He was afterwards required to examine a loom on which from twenty to thirty thousand francs had been expended, and which was employed in the production of articles for the use of Bonaparte. M. Jacquard offered to effect the same object by a simple machine, instead of the complicated one by which the work was sought to be performed,—and improving on a model of Vaucanson, produced the mechanism which bears his name. A pension of a thousand crowns was granted to him by the government as a reward for his discoveries, and he returned to Lyons, his native town. So violent, however, was the opposition made to the introduction of his loom, and so great was the enmity he excited in consequence of his invention, that three times he with the greatest difficulty escaped with his life. The *Conseil des Prud' hommes*, who are appointed to watch over the interests of the Lyonese trade, broke up his machine in the public *place;* "the iron (to use his own expression) was sold for iron—the wood for wood, and he, its inventor, was delivered over to universal ignominy." The ignorance and prejudice which caused the silk-weavers of Lyons to destroy a means of assistance to their labours, capable of being made a source of great benefit to themselves, was not dispelled till the French began to feel the effects of foreign competition in their sik manufacture. They then were forced to adopt the Jacquard loom, which led to such great improvement in their silk weaving, and this machine is now extensively employed through the whole of the silk manufacturing districts of France as well as of England.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

A few years ago, there arrived at the Hotel erected near the Niagara Falls, an odd looking man, whose appearance and deportment were quite in contrast with the crowds of well dressed and polished figures which adorned that celebrated resort. He seemed just to have sprung from the woods. His dress, which was made of leather, stood dreadfully in need of repair, apparently not having felt the touch of the needle for many a long month. A worn out blanket, that might have served for a bed, was buckled to his shoulders; a large knife hung on one side, balanced by a long rusty tin box on the other; and his beard, uncropped, tangled, and coarse, fell down upon his bosom, as if to counterpoise the weight of dark, thick locks that supported themselves on his back and shoulders. This strange being, to the spectators seemingly half civilized, half savage, had a quick glancing eye, an elastic, firm movement, that would no doubt cut its way through the cane brakes both of the wilderness and of society.

He pushed his steps into the sitting room, unstrapped his little burthen, quietly looked round for the landlord, and then modestly asked for breakfeast. The host at first drew back with evident repugnance at the apparition which thus proposed to intrude its uncouth form among the genteel visitors, but a word whispered in his ear speedily satisfied his doubts. The stranger took his place in the company; some staring, some shrugging, and some even laughing outright.

Yet, reader, there was more in that single man than in all the rest of the throng. He was an American woodsman, as he called himself; he was a true, genuine son of nature, yet who had been entertained with distinction at the tables of princes; learned societies, to which the like of Cuvier belonged, had bowed down to welcome his entrance—kings had been complimented when he spoke to them; in short, he was one whose fame will be growing brighter, when the fashionables who laughed at him, and many much greater even than they, shall have utterly perished. From every hill-top, and every deep shady grove, the birds, those living blossoms of the air, will sing his name. The little wren will pipe it with her matin hymn about our houses; the oriole carol it from the slender grasses of the meadows; the turtle-dove roll it through the secret forests; the many voiced mocking bird pour it along the evening air; and the imperial eagle of Washington, as he sits in his craggy home, far up the blue mountains, will scream it to the tempest and the stars. He was JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, the Ornithologist!—*Dem. Review.*

HOW TO GET RICH.

Almost every merchant has been rich, or at least prosperous, at some point of his life, and if he is poor now, he can see very well now how he might have avoided the disasters which overthrew his hopes. He will probably see that his misfortunes arose from neglecting some of the following rules:—Be industrious. Every body knows that industry is a fundamental virtue in the man of business. But it is not every sort of industry which tends to wealth. Many men work hard to do a great deal of business, and after all make less money than they would if they did less. Industry should be expended in setting to all the details of business; in carefully finishing up each separate undertaking, and in the maintenance of such a system as will keep every thing under control.

Be economical. This rule also is familiar to every body. Economy is a virtue to be practised in pence as much as in pounds. A shilling a day saved, amounts to an estate in the course of a life. Economy is especially important in the outset of life, until the foundations of an estate are laid. Many men are poor all their days, because when their necessary expenses were small, they did not seize the opportunity to save a small capital, which would have changed their fortunes for the whole of their lives.

Stick to the business in which you are regularly employed. Let speculators make their thousands in a year or a day; mind your own regular trade, never turning from it to the right hand or the left. If you are a merchant, a perfessional man, or a mechanic, never buy lots or stocks unless you have surplus money which you wish to invest. Your own business you understand as well as other men; but other people's business you do not understand. Let your business be some one which is useful to the community. All such occupations possess the elements of profit in themselves, while mere speculation has no such element.

Never take great hazards. Such hazards are seldom even balanced by the prospects of profit; and if they were, the habit of mind which is induced, is unfavorable, and generally the result is bad. To keep what you have, should be the first rule; to get what you can fairly, the second.

Do not be in a hurry to get rich. Gradual gains are the only natural gains, and they who are in haste to be rich, break over sound rules, fall into temptations and distress of various sorts, and generally fail of their object. There is no use in getting rich suddenly. The man who keeps his business under his control and saves something from year to year, is always rich. At any rate he possesses the highest enjoyment which riches are able to afford.

Never do business for the sake of doing it and being accounted a great merchant. There is often more money to be made by a small business than a large one; and that business will in the end be most respectable which is most successful. Do not get deeply in debt; but so manage as always, if possible, to have your financial position easy, so that you can turn any way you please.

Do not love money extravagantly. We speak here, merely with reference to getting rich. In morals, the inordinate love of money is one of the most degrading vices. But the extravagant desire of accumulation, induces an eagerness many times, which is imprudent, and so misses its object from too much haste to grasp it.

TO WASH WOOLEN GOODS.

The art of washing woolen goods so as to prevent them from shrinking is one of the desiderata in domestic economy worthy of being recorded; and it is, therefore, with a satisfaction we explain this simple process to our readers. All description of woollen goods should be washed in hot water with soap, and as soon as the article is cleansed, immerse it in cold water; let it be hung up to dry.

ALBANY, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1842.

THE MECHANICAL AGE—No. II.

In our paper of last week we spoke of the great secret of the advancement of the age, mentally, after having achieved its freedom through mechanism. That art, of adapting means to ends, taught by mechanism at the first, now guides man in effecting mental and moral revolutions. Indeed, it is no small part of wisdom to possess that capacity, and though it is charged upon the age by some hair brained abstractionists with a sneer, yet should we pursue ends without regard to means? But it is useless, ridiculous, to shed ink in showing that instead of detracting it adds to the honor of our age—that the charge is the highest praise that could possibly be spoken of it.

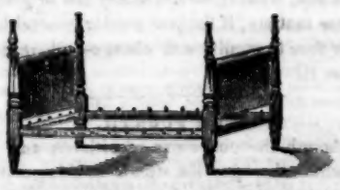
But the question may arise, how does this art develope itself? how do we discover its existence? We will specify; and first, the world is full of literary, scientific and religious associations. It is one of the mechanical features of the age that large numbers of men are in the habit of combining together to effect those objects which no individual could accomplish alone. We have been accustomed to consider this prevailing tendency as one of the greatest modern improvements. In nothing do we discover a more prudent adaptation of means to ends. We employ the mechanic lever to lift weights which our unassisted strength could not move. We employ the *social lever* in the same way. Associate action, combined effort are in the social, as the screw and inclined plane in the mechanical world. Both move masses, the one of matter the other of mind. One is the irresistible weapon of the mass, and, if well directed, nothing on earth can resist its power. On this point we have spoken before, and for the promotion of any of the great ends of mental or moral improvement, we would say to our mechanics, take a lesson from your every day occupations—learn from the mechanical art which you pursue, the greater art of *adapting means to ends*. Every day bears witness of the potency of associate action, and with every day we should strive to perfect these means, which have already revolutionized the world.

We are aware that some great and good men have expressed apprehensions that the individual is in danger of being lost in the mass; but, on the contrary, as far as we can perceive, the individual is as free as ever, and his influence is even greater. Let him unite with those whose opinions agree with his, and he adds another unit to the sum. Let him stand out alone and he must be transcendently gifted if he do not lose his unit of influence. And as to his freedom, there is no reason why he should part with that when he joins himself to a society. He may act with it so long as he approves of its course—when he disapproves of it he may attempt a change; and, if he cannot prevail, he may separate, and at the worst he will stand in the position in which he placed himself before he joined the society.

But we are wandering from our subject, on which, for the present, we have but little more to say. We do entertain an unfaltering belief in the permanent and continued improvement of the human race, and we consider no small portion of it, whether in relation to body or mind, as the result of mechanical invention. It is true that the progress has not always been regular and constant. We have occasionally had an eclipse, and evil influences, not mechanical, have operated disastrously. But it has only been an eclipse, not an extinguishment of light. The flood has always been greater than the ebb. Each billow of time has left men further onward than its predecessor. It is the conviction of these truths that nerves the arm of philosophy, and invigorates the heart of philanthropy. They who feel this divine impulse know that the labors of kindred spirits in past ages have not been in vain. They see *Atalantis*, *Utopia* and the *Isles of the Blest*, but they are nearer than those who first descried them.

Let us not be misunderstood. The condition we speak of is not one of perfection. This we neither believe nor hope for. Even if possible, in the nature of things, it would not be desirable. Were nothing left to achieve or gain, existence would be empty and vapid. But if, with this explanation, our views pass for visionary, we cannot help it. We cannot go back to the origin of mankind and trace them down to the present time, without believing it to be a part of the providence of God that his creatures should be perpetually advancing. Every day, since the creation of the world, has beheld some addition to the general stock of information. When the exigency of the times has demanded a new truth to be revealed, it has been revealed. Men gifted beyond the ordinary lot have been raised up for the purpose; witness Cadmus, Socrates, Columbus, Galileo, Bacon, Newton, Franklin and other giant spirits of modern times. We can regard it as no abuse of language to call such men inspired, that is, pre-eminently endowed beyond their contemporaries, and moved by the invisible agency of God to enlighten the world on subjects which had never, till they spake, occupied the minds of men. We believe the appearance of such men, at such times, not as the work of accident, but of an over ruling Providence—and we believe, further, that He who changeth not will make clear the way for new lights on Time's pathway, and continue still to develope new truths from his exhaustless store.

LINDLEY'S BEDSTEAD.



We have examined the bedstead manufactured by Messrs. Tingley & Co., at No. 29 Green street, and find it an elegant, convenient and substantial article. The patentee has made a great improvement in the manner of cutting the screws on the ends of the rails, by which the right and left hand screws, on turning the rail, bring up the shoulders at each end to the right point simultaneously, and so tight and firm as to render them at once strong and entirely *bug proof*. We wish to call the attention of the public to the great utility of these bedsteads. They are worth looking at, at any rate, for the ingenuity of their contrivance and beauty of pattern. One great advantage in them is the ease with which they are taken apart and put together again without the aid of wrenches and other tools—thus obviating a great deal of fuss and ill nature, which is apt to take place in manipulating the old jointed bedsteads. It is, therefore, a great promoter of the harmony of domestic life, and eminently worthy of patronage on that account. We commend it, for this reason, particularly to the newly married, whose nuptial couch should never be the source of strife and contention!

EMINENT SHOEMAKERS.

We have been sometime engaged in *sorting out* the great geniuses of the world, and ranging them under their respective occupations. A very respectable portion of them were originally mechanics, or the sons of mechanics, and the artificers of their own undying fame. A correspondent has sent us a catalogue of eminent men who spent a part of their days over the lapstone. The list is still far from being complete, with what we have added to it.

> "The shoemaker who hammers and whistles and sweats,
> And works early and late to pay off his old debts,"

may ponder upon the literary labors of his predecessors, and learn that while he occupies his hands with improving the *understandings* of his customers, if he be not wholly unmindful of his own intellect, may live in the memory of posterity with others of his craft, whose characters it is worth some pains to emulate.

LINNÆUS, the founder of the science of botany, was apprenticed to a shoemaker in Sweden; but afterward taken notice of, in consequence of his ability, and sent to college.

DAVID PAREUS, the elder, who was afterwards a celebrated professor of theology at Heidleburg, Germany, was at one time apprenticed to a shoemaker.

JOSEPH PENDRELL, who died some time since, at Gray's buildings, London, and who was a profound and scientific scholar, leaving an excellent library, was bred and pursued through life the trade of a shoemaker.

HANS SACHS, one of the most famous of the early poets, was the son of a tailor, served an apprenticeship to a shoemaker, and afterwards became a weaver, in which he continued.

BENEDICT BADDOUIN, one of the most learned men of the 16th century, was a shoemaker, as likewise was his father. This man wrote a treatise on the shoemaking of the antients, which he traced up to the time of Adam himself. Thus Adam was a shoemaker and Eve a tailoress! "she sewed fig leaves together," proving truly the antiquity of these two branches of industry and skill.

To these may be added those ornaments of literature, HOLCROFT, the author of the critic and other works; GIFFORD, the founder, and for so many years the editor, of the *London Quarterly Review*, one of the most profound scholars and elegant writers of the age; and BLOOMFIELD,

the author of the *Farmer's Boy*, and other works; all of whom were shoemakers, and the pride and admiration of the literary world.

JOHN BRAND, secretary of the London antiquarian society, and author of several learned works, was originally a shoemaker, but fortunately found means to complete his studies at Oxford.

WINCKELMAN, the learned German antiquary, was the son of a shoemaker, and was for some time engaged in the same employment, but finally burst from his obscurity and became a professor of belles lettres. He was the friend and correspondent of the most learned men of his time.

FOX, the founder of the sect called quakers, was the son of a weaver, and apprenticed to a shoemaker and grazier.

ROGER SHERMAN, the American statesman, was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and found ample time during his minority to acquire a stock of knowledge that assisted him in the acquisition of fame and fortune.

LENGTH OF THE DAY IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

We are now panting beneath the rays of a torrid sun, and the fruits of the earth are rejoicing in his light and heat. The days have attained their greatest length, which is nearly fifteen hours between sunrise and sunset, in this latitude. Much more light, however, now falls to the lot of higher climes. In the north of Norway the days are nearly twenty-four hours in duration, the sun scarcely setting at all; and we are assured that at this time of year, in the environs of Hudson's bay, the sun, when rising, generally appears to have a tail! In Spitzbergen it is nearly a month since the sun last rose, and he will continue to shine yet two months uninterruptedly, and when he sets will hardly be seen again for the rest of the year; the light of that region being furnished during his absence by the aurora borealis. The north point of Nova Zembla has perpetual day from May 1 to August 12, and there is perpetual darkness in that island from November 3 to February 9, relieved only by the northern light. The invigorating effects of the sun upon some of our plants are perceptible in twenty-four hours, but in Siberia, the summer heats, though short, are so sudden and powerful that, in the neighborhood of Yakutsk, the growth of corn and other vegetables is almost visible to the naked eye. But in the neighborhood of the frozen ocean it is in vain that the solar rays continue night and day to influence a soil condemned to eternal frost. In the middle of the long day of the polar circle, a north wind is sufficient to cover the waters with a thin crust of ice, and to give a yellow and red tinge to the leaves and plants. The vegetation is often limited to a few days, and in that short interval the plants blossom and form seed. When we reach the pole there is but one day and one night in the year, of six months each. The power of the sun, whose rays fall obliquely upon the earth, is not sufficient to warm the seeds of plants into germination, and vegetation wholly ceases for several degrees previous to reaching the pole. Indeed, the surface is not thawed to the depth of more than one or two feet, in all that long summer day. Who does not shudder at the horrors of such a region, abandoned by the sun! In the latitude of St. Petersburg and Tobolsk, which is many degrees south, the mercury congeals in winter and becomes malleable, while at the same time, in the plains of Africa, the heat reaches 189 degrees Fahrenheit. We who retreat from the rays of the sun at 90 degrees, may imagine his blistering heat at more than twice that power.

In the southern hemisphere this order is reversed. The inhabitants of New Holland are now in the depth of winter. There the north is the warm wind, and the south the cold, and the inhabitants are expelling the frigid blasts of the season with fires of *myrtle wood*—for in that clime, so dreadful to British felons, the humblest house is fitted up with cedar, and the lots fenced with mahogany, and myrtle trees are burnt for firewood!

(For the duration of nights in winter, in various countries, see vol. I., No. 4, of this paper.)

THE LITTLE TARIFF.

In our last we published this bill, which passed both houses of congress; but before our paper was circulated it was learnt that the president had vetoed it. In his message he objects to it as an abrogation or at least a suspension of the compromise act, and a violation of the land bill of 1841; he declares that no bill which does not repeal the land bill, or place the revenue derived from the sale of the public lands in the national treasury, can receive his sanction; and that he will cheerfully approve of a bill to raise sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the government, and so arranged as to protect the diversified interests of the country. The message was violently assailed in the house by one side, and as warmly defended on the other, as was to be expected.

POST MASTER GENERAL.

We would respectfully inquire of this worthy, the necessity of having any such thing as post office laws, if every sapient who chances to receive the appointment of post master general has the power to alter, amend, restrict and direct in their exercise. Scarcely a week passes but we have some new edict from his high mightiness—and the last is to this effect. It has been customary to refund the postage on letters returned unopened, and on letters which, when opened, were found to be impositions. This was right, and according to all the principles of equity and the established rules of law. The carrier of packages does it at his own risk, and cannot compel the consignee to receive those packages and pay freight. But now an order has been issued from the general post office breaking up this fair mode of proceeding and ordering that postage shall not be returned on letters unless rejected on first glance. Again we would ask, what is the use of any law or precedent in these matters, if the post master general has the power thus to modify and change—where does he receive it?

THE FOURTH.

Although the concourse of citizens and strangers which thronged the streets on this great anniversary was unusually large, it is worthy of remark that none were seen performing oblique and obtuse angles, worm fences, or those peculiar circumgyrations known as the posthumous works of Sir Richard Rum! Such things are becoming quite rare at all times.

DEBTOR'S JUBILEE.

The law abolishing imprisonment for debt went into operation on the fourth of July in New Jersey and Connecticut. The world has been all in the wrong about this matter. It is the creditor that should be imprisoned, instead of the debtor, and they are only just beginning to find it out!

DOGS.

The register of these animals in New York, for June, records above 700 who fell by the hand of the dog slayers during that fatal month. Many poor people support a rum bottle, a tobacco box, a dog kennel and a bevy of cats, and marvel that they want bread for their families!

SYNOPSIS OF NEWS, ETC.

There was a heavy rain at Little Falls on Monday night, which did great injury to the village. The stream which flows into the Mohawk at that point over flowed its banks, damaging the stores and dwelling houses, and the embankments of the Utica and Schenectady rail road, so that the cars were detained there several hours.

A violent hail storm passed over the village of Clyde, Wayne Co., on Sunday last. The storm of rain and hail was terrific. The gardens, corn fields, and fruit trees suffered greatly. Hail-stones measuring from 5 to 7 inches in circumference were picked up.

The water from the Croton river, was let into the great reservoir, with much "circumstance," on Monday last. The New Yorkers rejoice exceedingly, as they have a right to do. It is quite an event in the history of the city.

By the aid of the Croton waterworks, the New Yorkers expect to have fountains playing in every street, and jets of water in every man's stable yard. Already they have one in operation near the Harlem river, which the New York American glorifies in the following strain. It says "this magnificent columa throws up to its spray to the height of 115 feet, to fall again with singular beauty of effect into the river below."

FOREIGN.

The trial of the youth, John Francis, for hightreason in shooting at the Queen, took place on Friday in the Central Criminal Court, London. He was found guilty on the second and third counts of the indictment, charging him with having fired a pistol, loaded with some destructive substance, at her Majesty, the jury having a doubt that it contained a bullet, but believing that it was loaded with something else besides wadding and powder. The prisoner, who was dreadfully affected, was sentenced, in the usual form, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

The advices from India communicate the surrender of the fortress of Ghuznee by Colonel Palmer on the 1st of March, and the slaughter of the garrison by the Ghazees tribe as soon as they had marched out of the city.

Gen. Sale, besieged in Jellalabad by Akhbar Khan, at the head of 6,000 Affghans, made a sortie in which he completely routed the Affghans, burned their camp, seized all their stores and ammunition, and recovered four of the British guns taken at the Cabul massacre. The victory cost the life of one of the bravest and best officers in India, Col. Dennie. In a style equally gallant and daring, Gen. Pollock forced the Khyber Pass, on the 5th of April. There was not the least doubt entertained of the junction of the forces under generals Sale and Pollock being safely effected. The news of the murder of the shah Soojah, by his own people, was confirmed.

From China we have a "celestial" proclamation against the "red bristled barbarians," which only served to amuse the plenipotentiary. The forts along the Canton river were nearly finished, and part of them had been unmasked. A proclamation had been issued by sir H. Pottinger, in which it is declared that Hong Kong and Chusan will remain in the possession of England till her demands are complied with by the emperor, and that they shall be considered free ports, equally open to the ships of all nations. The Chinese inhabitants are invited to return and reside under British protection.

British steam vessels have been placed on the Alexandrian canal with the permission of the pasha of Egypt—a point on which he had been hitherto very tenacious. The pasha had also given orders for clearing and otherwise improving the road between Cairo and Suez, for building transit depots, an hotel at Suez, and making other arrangements for facilitating intercourse with India *via* Egypt.

Appearances now indicate that, after a long and gallant resistance, the Circassians will be obliged to bow before the overwhelming power of Russia.

The mayor of New Orleans receives $6,000 per annum; the mayor of Harford $40.

We learn that an unusual amount of building is doing at Utica, and that some classes of mechanics have full employ.

A building in Cincinnati, used for the manufacture of Greenough's chemical oil, took fire on the 21st inst, and was burnt to the ground.

On Monday and Tuesday of last week tkere arrived at New York 3022 passengers from England alone.

The distillery of M. F. Finch, in Coldwater, Mich., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss $3,000. That was a *cold water* fire sure enough in more than one sense of the word. What could they want of a distillery in Coldwater?

From a communication from the state department, it appears that the weight of the census documents to be distributed to the states and territories, will be *seventy-eight tons*. The cost of transportation is estimated at $8,000.—*Boston Post*.

One of the bills just passed by congress, purchases the patent right to a bullet machine, which will, if required, manufacture a million of bullets in 24 hours.

A Frenchman having lost his wife in New Orleans, by the yellow fever, became so disconsolate at being left alone, that he stretched himself on the grave of his wife, and blew his brains out with a pistol.

Between 10,000 and 14,000 operatives recently struck for higher wages in the coal and iron districts of Worcestershire, England.

A card is published in the Providence papers, signed by several old Revolutionary soldiers, setting forth that although they gave their blood in defence of freedom and the rights of man, they have never yet enjoyed those rights, nor been allowed a voice in the election of their rulers.

A severe hail storm took place at the village of Clyde, on Sunday last, during divine service—412 panes of glass were broken in the windows of the church. The minister left his sermon unfinished, and the congregation were terribly frightened. The hailstones were as large as hen's eggs. Those who left the church during the storm, got a pitiless pelting.

Fifty barbers arrived in New York from Europe on Thurday last. They have *cut* their own country to *shave* this, a funny man says.

The chair factory belonging to Simeon Fisher, Esq., in the village of Chautauque, was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. Loss, $300 to $500, and no insurance. Mr. F. came near losing his life in the flames.

Friends, or Quakers as they are usually called, are most numerous in this country and in England. It is said that they have in all about 1000 congregations, 700 of which are in the United States—mostly in the Middle States.

The famous John Conan, after his term of service on a charge of bigamy had expired, confessed to having married twenty-seven wives in thirteen years, seventeen of whom were then living.

In the reign of Henry the Fourth of France, sugar was so rare in that county, that it was sold by the ounce by apothecaries, nearly as Peruvian bark is now sold.

One Signor Duvalia has walked across the Thames at Windsor, on a tight rope fifty feet above the surface of the river; the stream is 300 feet wide there.

Pig Lead is brought from Wiskonsan teritory to New York by inland navigation, a distance of fifteen hundred miles, for nine dollars per ton weight.

Mr. Jabez Bigelow and three others of this town, on Monday night last seized three hundred and thirteen bass, at one haul, in a small creek not far from Squantum. The next evening they caught one hundred of the same kind of fish.—*Quincy (Mass) Gaz.*

The cutting of iron bars on pipes with the chisel, is a laborious and truly tardy process. By the following mode the same end is attained more speedily, easily and neatly; bring the iron to a white heat, and then fixing it in a vice apply the common saw, which, without being turned in the edge or injured in any respect, will divide it as easily as if it were a carrot.

The Sultan of Muscat, has sent, as a present to David Pingree, Esq., of Salem, Mass., a superb, Arabian horse. Two Arabian grooms were also sent, to take care of him.

The day was so dark at Savannah, on the 7th instant, that mechanics had to work by lamp light from 10, A. M., to 1.

News can be carried from New York to Chicago, a distance of 1400 miles, in six days.

Mount Vernon claims to be the banner town in Ohio, having reclaimed every drunkard within its precincts.

There are 2,000 girls out of employment in Philadelphia. A laxity of morals is the consequence.

The whole tribe of the Micmac Indians, New Brunswick, have embraced the total abstinence principle.

Captain Patridge is about to estabiish a military and scientific school, at Bucks County Pa.

There are three hundred bands of music, connected with the temperance society in Ireland.

A cow was lately seized for debt, near Louisville, Ky., and sold for 12¼ cents, which was the only bid.

A sunflower will produe 4000 seeds, a poppy 30,000, a tobacco plant, 400,000 and a spleenwort, 1,000,000.

We have heard of a religious fanatic, who undertook to fast forty days and forty nights; but died on the 16th.

A new blast furnace has been erected in the town of Concord, Michigan. It is the only one in the state.

The North American says there are upwards of 2000 stores, dwelling houses and other buildings, for rent, in the city of Philadelphia.

It is said that a quarrel occurred between two persons in Middlebury, Vt., a number of years since, about *six eggs*, which was carried from one court to another until it cost the parties *four thousand dollars*.

The persons employed at the Globe Mills, near Philadelphia, numbering in all about one hundred and fifty, have been discharged in consequence of the difficulties of the times.

Mr. George Goodwin, of Hartford, (formerly one of the firm of Hudson & Goodwin, many years proprietors and publishers of the Connecticut Courant,) now 94 years of age, walks to the printing office daily and sets his paragraphs in type, to gratify long established habit.

PATENT AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, for the last three years Examiner in the Patent Office of the United States, has established an agency at Washington City, to accommodate persons desirous of obtaining patents for improvements in the useful arts.

As it is important to Patentees that their business should be attended to with promptness and fidelity—their interests frequently suffering from the delays growing out of the return of their papers for amendment, when drawn up by themselves or persons not acquainted with the business—it is evident that a great advantage will be derived from the employment of a proper person in the first instance.

An experience of three years in the Patent Office, during which period hundreds of inventions have been examined by the undersigned, has fully qualified him, he thinks, to serve as a Patent Agent, with the greatest possible advantage to those who may favor him with their patronage, as from his acquaintance with the forms of the office and inventions already patented, he will be enabled, in drawing up the papers of applicants, to avoid whatever might delay or prevent the issuing of a patent. His experience will enable him also to furnish information to persons respecting the novelty of their inventions, before they are submitted to the office, so that they may avoid the expense attending unfavorable applications for patents.

In every thing relating to his profession, embracing the application of chimistry to the arts, improvements in surgical instruments, &c., the undersigned will be able to render important assistance to inventors.

Having established agencies at London and Manchester, in England, he will be able to secure patents in that country, and prepare all the necessary papers with the greatest promptness and dispatch.

Inventors need in no case subject themselves to the expense of visiting Washington, as by forwarding to the Patent Office a model, where the invention is a machine—or a specimen, where it is a composition of matter—and sending a short description explanatory of its nature, &c. to the undersigned, all the necessary papers and drawings can be prepared and sent to the applicants for their signatures.

Models and papers can be forwarded to the Patent Office free of expense, by being delivered to the Collectors of the different ports. In the city of New York, the undersigned has an agent—M. Levy, 65 Maiden Lane—who will immediately forward by railroad all models and papers placed in his care for this purpose.

An Architect and Engineer, employed for the last four years as a Draftsman in the Patent Office, will attend to the execution of all the necessary drawings required by the undersigned in his business. Those who may prefer to draw up their own specifications, can have their drawings executed by him with the greatest accuracy and on the most reasonable terms.

Communications *postpaid*, addressed to the undersigned, will be immediately attended to. In all cases where information is required, a fee of five dollars must be enclosed.

T. W. DONOVAN.

BROKEN BANKS.

The following schedule, showing the rates at which the notes of sundry broken banks of this state are redeemed, if redeemed at all, by the comptroller, will be found convenient for reference. It is copied from the Albany Daily Advertiser:

Notes redeemed by the comptroller at par:

City Bank of Buffalo. Commercial Bank, N. Y.
City Trust, N. Y. Wayne County Bank.

Notes redeemed by the comptroller at the following rates:

		Stock &c.	*Stock & Ext. &c.*
Binghamton Bank,		70	74
Cattaraugus Co. Bank,		85	77
Bank of Lodi,		83	97
Bk of Western N.Y. Rochester,		75	
Bank of Commerce, Buffalo,		76	
U. S. Bank,	"		77
Mechanics' Bank,	"		62
Erie County Bank,	"	72	60
Phœnix Bank,	"		73
Bank of America,	"	76	76
Merchants' Ex. Bank,	"	81	65
Union Bank,	"	81	
Tonawanda Bank,		68	
Tenth Ward Bank,		94	
Farmers' Bank Seneca Co.,		par	74
Millers' Bank, Clyde,		par	94
Staten Island Bank,		55	
Washington Bank,			35
Chelsea Bank,			25

Banks whose notes are not redeemed by the comptroller:

Allegany Co. Bank.	State Bank of N. Y., Buffalo.
Commercial Bank, Buff.	St. Lawrence Bank.
Bank of Olean.	Clinton Bank.
Bank of Buffalo.	Lewis County Bank.
Watervliet Bank.	Lafayette Bank, City of N. Y.
N. Y Banking Co.	Commercial Bank, Oswego.
Clinton County Bank.	

BOOK BINDING.—HARVEY H. CORNING, sign of the golden ledger, 82 State street, Albany, carries on the above business in all its various branches, viz: PLAIN, EXTRA and SUPER EXTRA—has a first rate RULING MACHINE and other necessary implements for manufacturing BLANK BOOKS of every description, on the most reasonable terms, of the best materials and workmanship.

N. B. An assortment kept on hand. 27.

MORRIS,
HAIR DRESSER &C.
No. 22 South Pearl Street.

To Builders and Contractors.

THE subscriber having purchased Caldwell and Cameron's Lock Establishment, is now prepared to execute orders on their improved plan, in all the variety of Door Locks now used in the best style of building. The utility of these locks will at once be apparent to any one who may examine them. The principal difficulties existing in almost every lock now in use, and so much complained of by builders and house owners, in almost entirely removed. The simple but substantial application of the spring greatly lessens friction, and consequently lessens and tendency to wear. There is no liability in any of its movements, to get out of order, and any number of them may be applied with perfect ease and security to doors of various thickness, without the usual alterations, trouble and expense, that generally attend the putting on of locks, as is best known to the experienced builder. Their utility has been thoroughly tested by experienced men, for the last two years, with entire satisfaction, and are considered by all who have used them, equal and in many respects superior to any other kind of lock now in the American market.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, at the Furnace, Fonda-street, will receive prompt attention.

ROB'T CUNNINGHAM.

Schenectady, Nov. 26, 1841.

Reference may be had to any of the undersigned gentlemen who have given their approving card for publication.

We, the undersigned builders, have used Caldwell and Cameron's patent door locks, and from their simple construction, cheapness and general utility, do not hesitate to recommend them to the public, as equal to any lock of American manufacture now in use.

BOARDMAN & VAN VOAST,
GEORGE McBAIN,
HENRY MORSE, *Builders in Albany*
JOSEPH HORSFALL,
JOHN KELLY,
CORNELIUS THOMPSON,
ELIAS LYON, *Builders in Schenectady.*

I have during the past year, put on a number of Caldwell and Cameron's patent mortice and knob locks, and consider them the easiest to put on, and the best working lock I have ever used or seen. 27 JOHN RAYSIDE, Albany.

LEATHER, OIL, AND FINDING STORE,
No. 18 Hudson Street.
J. HOCHSTRASSER,

Willcontinue the above business at his old stand, and having made arrangements with manufacturers of Leather and Morocco in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, and Albany, and having in his employ first rate workmen, he is enabled to supply his customers with all the articles in his line on the most reasonable terms, at *Wholesale or Retail*, the following are included in his assortment: Oak and Hemlock Harness, Bridle, Collar, Horse, Trunk, Valise and Skirting Leather; Hog Skins, Philadelphia Russet Bridle, do. Facing Skins, do. Lining Hides, do. Top Hides, Patent Leather, Coach Roans, Neats Foot and Liver Oil, Carrier's Tools, Oak Sole Leather, Hemlock do., Wax and Grain Upper Leather, do. Calf Skins, Keen's Philadelphia do., Seal and Rip Skins, Splits and Welt Leather, Cordovan, Red, Green, White and Yellow Linings, Goat and Sheep Binding Skins, White Alum Dressed Linings, Dressed and Undressed Morocco, Colored Goat and Sheep Skins, English Shoe Thread of all numbers, India Rubber and Patent Cloth, Apron Skins, Stock Binding, &c.

N. B. An assortment of SHOE MAKER'S FINDINGS will be kept on hand.

Also, *Roller Skins, Engine Hose, Sand, Picker, Spring, and Patent Leather*, on hand and made to order. Albany, 1841.

MISCELLANY.

THE SKY LARK.

Bird of the wilderness,
Blithesome and cumberless,
Light be thy matin o'er moorland and lea!
Emblem of happiness!
Blest'd is thy dwelling place!
O to abide in the desert with thee!

Wild is thy lay and loud,
Far as the downy cloud;
Love gives it energy, love gave it birth.
Where, on thy dewy wing,
Where art thou journeying?
Thy lay is in heaven, thy love is on earth.

O'er fell and fountain sheen,
O'er moor and mountain green,
O'er the red streamer that herald's the day;
Over the cloudlet dim,
Over the rainbow's rim,
Musical cherub, hie, hie thee away!

Then when the gloaming comes,
Low in the heather blooms,
Sweet will thy welcome and bed of love be!
Emblem of happiness!
Blest'd is thy dwelling place!
O to abide in the desert with thee!

TOM BROWN'S APOTHEMS.

The famous Tom Brown, of facetious memory is little known now but by a coarse jest book which goes by his name, with which he had very little to do. He died in 1704, and his works were printed in 1707 in 4 vols. Much humor and not a little learning are scattered every where throughout them; and those who think they want delicacy, have certainly abundant reason on their side; but the following laconics show that he could utter the best things in a sober way.—*Ed. Mechanic.*

Lawyers leave, generally, perplexed wills: And why? But that, as they got their money by law, their heirs may spend it in the same manner.

The thriving citizen makes it a chief article of his creed that he must do every thing that will help to promote trade; for that to him is the law and the prophets.

After all, I know not whether a nice taste be not rather a curse than a blessing; for by that we are pleased with fewer things; and the less pleasure the less happiness.

Tradesmen often break to get an estate, as Tartars retire to get a victory.

To see the number of churches and conventicles open every Sunday, a stranger would fancy London all religion; but then to see the number of taverns and ale houses, he would imagine Bacchus the only god that is worshiped there.

If no trades were permitted but those which were useful and necessary, Lombard street, Cheapside, and the Exchange might go a begging; for more are fed by vanities and vices, than by our virtues and the necessities of nature.

Men often interest Providence in their minutest affairs, when they forget the greater. Thus a captain in Flanders, dining at a tavern, was pawned for the reckoning; but just in the nick, the earthquake paid it by knocking out the brains of his host.

The whole life of man is but one entire amusement; virtue only deserves the name of business, and none but they that practise it can be truly said to be employed, for all the world besides are idle.

The whole transactions of their lives are but mere amusements, and life itself is an amusement in a continued expectation of death.

Those who are qualified to read and understand the book of the world, may be beneficial to the public in communicating the fruit of their studies; but those that have no knowledge of the world but what they collect from books, are not fit to give instruction to others.

Those who rob the modern writers study to hide their thefts; those who filch from the antients account it their glory; but why the first should be more reproached than the latter, I cannot imagine, since there is more wit in disguising a thought of Mr. Locke's, than in a hasty translation of a passage from Horace.

While I behold the town of London, I fancy I behold a prodigious animal, the streets being so many veins, wherein the people circulate.

Marriage has this peculiar property annexed to it, that it can alter the humors of those that are settled in it. It frequently transforms a jolly fellow into a mere sot; it often melts down a beau into a mere slover; and on the other hand, it so happens sometimes that a witty virtuous woman will improve a dull, heavy, country booby into a man of sense and gallantry.

People marry from different motives; some are led by portion, and others by reason; the former without knowing what they are going to do, and the latter knowing no more but that the thing must be done.

THE FISHERESS.

As Delia with her cruel hook
Leaned o'er the rippling wave,
To lure its inmates from the brook
Wherein they chose to lave;
She placed her *bait* so heedlessly
That every fish the *barb* could see.

The finny race, (like bachelor's wise!)
Smiled at the luscious bait,
And while on it they strained their eyes,
They did not care to *bite*!
They would not taste the savory fare,
Because a *hook* was glistening there!

'T is thus, I thought, with many maids,
Who bait for *other* men,
And put it in their silly heads
That not a soul can miss:
Find all in vain the pains they 've took,
Because too oft they 've shown the hook!

EPITAPH.

Here lies the body and the bones
Of a poor tailor, Roger Jones,
Who has cabbaged cloth for every limb,
Now grim death has cabbaged him.

SELLING RUM FOR A GOOD PURPOSE.

When the news of the fall of Ticonderoga reached Exeter, John Langdon, who was speaker of the provincial legislature of New Hampshire, then in session, seeing the public credit exhausted and his compatriots discouraged, rose and said:

"I have three thousand dollars in hard money; I will pledge my plate for three thousand more; I have seventy hogsheads of Tobago rum, which shall be sold for the most it will bring. These are at the service of the state. If we succeed in defending our firesides and homes, I may be remunerated; if we do not, the property will be of no value to me. Our old friend Stark, who so nobly maintained the honor of our state at Bunker Hill, may safely be trusted with the conduct of the enterprise; and we will check the progress of Burgoyne."

It is well known that from this noble offer sprung that gallant little army of Stark's that covered itself with glory at Bennington, These were the deeds that make our history holy, and consecrate the revolution.

MORE OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

From Havana papers to the 4th inst. we translate the following extracts of letters from Baracoa,—a town of 5000 or 6000 inhabitants in the easter part of Cuba.

On the 7th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. we experienced the most frightful earthquake ever known on this island. The shocks were so terrible that the cliffs of the mountain called Yungue, and another the name of which I do not remember, rent to the breadth of 20 yards, and the earth opened in various places. Yet wonderful to say, there was but little damage in town; through it seemed impossible for the houses to resist such powerful oscillations.

The only premonition of the phenomenon was a plague of *cangrejitos* (a kind of crab, we believe) so small that they seemed to be spiders. They began to be seen three or four days before the occurrence of the earthquake, and increased to such an extent that they not only covered the streets but even the doors and walls of the houses. It is supposed that these insects had their abode in the ground, and that when they perceived the sulphurous matter, they sought a more comfortable asylum; and this opinion is confirmed by their sudden disappearance after the earthquake had ceased.

"*Tuck in your ruffle, Thomas,*—we have a few nails to make," said a blacksmith to his son, as he came from school at 12 o'clock. Thomas tucked in his ruffle, and took off his coat, and was a blacksmith till he had made his dinner, and then ate it with a good relish. "Pull out your ruffle, Thomas, it is school time now," said the father. This is the picture of one day; but it would answer just as well for a good many others. Thomas expected it; and felt as happy at the anvil with his ruffle tucked in, as his mates at their play.

It would be no bad notion, "in these hard times," for many a young man to *tuck in his ruffle*, and swing an axe or hold a plough or make a nail,—for many a young man, whose expectations of riches from the gains of trade are sadly disappointed, to earn a living in some calling which the world *honors* less *pays* better,—some humble occupation, which, while it holds out no *delusive* hope of immense wealth by a single speculation, assures him of competent food and raiment.

We would here recommend agriculture, in a special manner. Not such farming as consists, in, first running in debt for lands and mortgaging them back for payment, then borrowing money to put up fine buildings, and then hiring men to carry on the farm. No! This is not the way. But lay your own shoulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffle, and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate.

NEWSPAPERS.

Plutarch notes that the country people were very busy in inquiring into their neighbors' affairs. The inhabitants of cities thronged the court and other public places, as the Exchange and Quays, to hear the news. The old Gauls were very great newsmongers; so much so, says Cæsar, that they even stopped travellers on this account, who deceived them, and thus brought error into their counsels. Juvenal notices the keenness of the Roman women for deluges, earthquakes, &c., as now, for wonders and private matters. Merchants and purveyors of corn, as now stock jobbers, used to invent false news for interested purposes. It was not uncommon to put the bearers of bad news to death. In the middle ages pilgrims and persons attending fairs were grand sources of conveying intelligence. Blacksmith's shops, hermitages, &c., were other resorts for this purpose, in common with the mill and market. Great families used to pay persons in London for letters of news. In London, at St. Paul's church was the great place of advertising, so it was for news. In Nichols's Progresses, a gentleman says, "that his lacky had not walked twenty paces in Pawles, before he heard that sundry friends of his master had taken leave at court, and were all shipt away." Servants were sent there on purpose to fetch news. Of the introduction of newspapers by the Gazetta of Venice everybody has read. Herbet calls the 'Seige of Rhodes,' by Caxton, "the antientest Gazette in our language:" but to prevent the mischief of false alarms, through the Spanish Armada, the first newspaper, styled 'The English Mercury,' then, as afterwards, in the shape of a pamphlet, appeared in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—*Fosbroke.*

COPPER.

There are on the shores of Lake Superior, and running back to Wiskonsan river, the most extensive beds of copper which have ever been found in the world. They have never been wrought until now. A couple of Yankees set up a rough establishment for smelting the ore last year, and the first proceeds of their labor appeared in our market last week in three tons of ill shaped pigs. They will however do better as they go on, and if only sufficient *protection* is afforded them, they will be able to supply the whole world, and we are not sure but they will do it whether protected or not.—*Jour. Commerce.*

AGENTS WANTED.

Several active and enterprising Agents wanted to procure subscribers for a monthly work and this paper. Apply personally at this office, or address *post paid* the publisher of the *Mechanic* at this place.

Subscriptions will be received by the following persons, to whom money may be paid.

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